



STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. DANIEL, OF LYNNBURG.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JAMES BARBOUR, OF CULPEPER.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
P. W. MCKINNEY, OF FARMVILLE.
FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
JUDGE CHARLES B. STUART.
SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 15

Major John W. Daniel, the democratic nominee for Governor, is to address the people of Alexandria on Tuesday night next, and we trust he will receive that welcome that Alexandrians know so well how to give. Wherever he has spoken during the present canvass in the State it has been with telling effect, and he to day stands one of the foremost orators in the country.

The people of the people of any country that is governed by unpopular laws and hated rulers are not slow to show their disapproval. It was the people of the Southern States under the carpet-bag regime, that those of the Irish are so well informed as to have a doubt. But for all that, as the British Empire is governed by law, and as anarchy would supervene upon the suppression of the law, and as general ruin would be the effect of anarchy, if Mr. Parnell be a reasonable man he is not surprised at his arrest. The Irish people have their hand to the mouth of the British lion, and the part of wisdom is to withdraw it as gently as possible. Mr. Parnell, being a rich man, and his luxuries in prison and buy his way out, and his captains can do, and have fled the country, but the rank and file of his followers have nothing but British law to stand between them and British vengeance.

Some of the people who form their ideas without reflection say that the recent revolution in the Senate was due to the superior tactical skill of Mr. Edmunds, and afforded an apt example of his quotation, made two days before, that "those who take the sword must perish by the sword." Since the infamous electoral commission no one questions the astuteness of Mr. Edmunds, but that he is entitled to no new laurels for parliamentary skill in the Davis case, is proved by the fact that Mr. Perry had been previously informed by Mr. Davis that he would vote with the republicans. It was thus a plain open and shut affair, and Mr. Saunders, the champion dunderhead of the Senate, could have conducted it as well as Mr. Edmunds.

First Yost, then Jorgensen and finally D. Zouloff have deserted the principles they made a boast of professing, and have turned their support to a man who treats them with contumely, and says they come to him because they have no where else to go. Ordinary people are surprised at the lack of shame evinced by these men in appearing in public after such a surrender and its gloriously apparent cause. No wonder the Administration and Northern republicans are impressed with the belief that the republicans in Virginia are composed entirely of no-nothings, governed by a few selfish, shameless, and time-serving tricksters, who want to keep the party small in order that no new members may come in to divide its offices with them.

The indications now are that should there be any lack in the expected vote at the York town centennial, the accommodations there for both men and beast will be utterly insufficient. This, like many of the other ills of Virginia, will be due to the Masonites, who refused to allow the democrats in the Legislature to make an appropriation for the Yorktown centennial, with the hope that thereby they would compel the Governor to call an extra session and thus enable them to draw more pay from the State's depleted treasury.

Confederate bonds are selling in New York for three dollars a thousand. People who have them should make haste to sell them now, for as they are not payable until the States that composed the Confederacy become an independent nation, and as that contingency is now beyond the range of possibility, they can never be worth more than they are at this time.

The October and centennial number of the Plunder and Farmer has been received from the publishers in Richmond. This number contains a number of exceptionally interesting articles.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15, 1881.

A caucus of the democratic Senators has been called on Monday morning at 10 o'clock to take into consideration the question of the election of a Secretary of the Senate. Mr. Garland has prepared a resolution providing that the Clerk of the Senate, Mr. Sherrin, be authorized to act as Secretary during the present extraordinary session, but others of his party think that a Secretary should be elected now, and that should such an election be held they will be enabled to elect their own nominee, Mr. Washington. The republican Senators have declared that under no circumstances will they vote for Mr. Garland in consequence of his connection with the Star and a similar affair. Mr. Washington himself is of this opinion and is confident that had an election been held any time this week he would have been elected. On this subject General Mahone informed a newspaper correspondent this morning that so far as he is concerned he would vote upon the election of the caucus nominees of last session, at the head of whom was Mr. Gorham, or as the General calls him "George."

General Mahone, since he has been assured by the President of the Administration's support and patronage, is not satisfied with the small postoffice, mail route, deputies, deputy marshals and tax collectors and stockkeepers' places in Virginia, and intends taking possession of more important and lucrative positions. The plan of this sort he will take, it is reported, is the postmaster at Lynchburg, turning out the republican incumbent, Mr. Wilson, and putting C. W. Statum, a democratic Mahoneite in his place.

Virginia politics say that such a policy will less the General more republican votes than can be effected by those it will bring him from the democrats.

A delegation of republican Mahoneites from Alexandria, consisting of D. A. Windsor, E. H. Gregory and D. W. Whiting had an interview with their leader in the lobby of the Senate to day with regard to what they deemed to be their share of the federal patronage at his disposal.

Efforts are now being made, with favorable prospects of success, for the extension of the Massena Gap branch of the Midland Railroad to the coal fields in West Virginia. The prospect has been brought to the attention of Northern capitalists, and presents such exceptional chances for remunerative investments that they have taken it into serious consideration, and the indications are that what is now a proposed extension will soon be in the way of becoming a rapidly accomplished fact.

The Union that General Mahone's baggage (our to the Union League of New York was a failure is being strengthened daily by people from that city. He did get a few small subscriptions but nothing like what he hoped for or even expected. General Mahone addressed the Union League club, the club that once flourished in the city before he was in the city, and he was greeted by a cheering throng.

When the President's guests were received in the Senate chamber yesterday afternoon, it was observed that General Mahone kept his seat and was not presented to them, as most of the other members of the Senate were. It was suggested in the reporters' gallery that he probably supposed they were "Bourbons," a class of people for whom he has no use.

The President of the Yorktown Commission, when informed this morning that the New York Herald called that commission "electoral incidents" because they had not presented accommodations for the expected crowd at the Yorktown centennial, remarked that the commission had invited no one to be at Yorktown Tuesday, and that by that time accommodations would be ready for all their guests; they had nothing to do with preparing accommodations for other people. The President and his party will leave here Monday afternoon for Yorktown in the U. S. steamer Dispatch. On the same day, but not at the same hour, the steamer City of Canton will leave with Secretary Blaine and the foreign guests, the steamer Essex with the Yorktown Commission and their guests, and the U. S. steamer Tallapoosa with those who can not find accommodations on the other steamers named.

Two more witnesses were examined in the Howards case by the grand jury this morning, and the Captain will probably be indicted on Monday.

The session of the Senate to day was short and unimportant. A resolution was adopted that when it adjourns on Monday it will adjourn on Tuesday, but it will probably be Monday week before it transacts any more business.

Among the spectators in the gallery to day were the young Indians now here on their way to school at Hampton. The civilization of the Old World were on the floor of the Senate yesterday—the barbarism of the New were in the gallery to day.

Rev. J. P. Newman and Mr. Horace Maynard were on the republican side of the Senate to day, and ex-Senators Wallace and Randolph on the democratic side. Mr. Wallace thinks the ending of an anti-semitic republican in this State this fall will probably give it to the democrats.

All the army and navy officers in the city called upon the President this morning, and were formally presented to him.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Wild turkeys are numerous in Warren county.

There is great complaint in Culpeper county of continued drought.

The Culpeper Minutemen have decided not to go to Yorktown.

Much complaint is made of the hotel charges at Yorktown, and \$10 a day does seem quite extravagant.

The "Lion Wedding" (twelfth anniversary) of Mr. and Mrs. David E. Stensburg, of Staunton, will be celebrated on the 14th inst.

D. E. Manning has sold his farm of about 300 acres, near Baconville, in Warren county, to his brother, Charles J. Maddix, Jr., for \$5,125.

Col. Wirtzschaker has been presented with a handsome sword by the Mount Vernon Guard of Charlottesville.

It is said that the profits of the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs this season will be \$60,000, to which it will be added \$18,000 from the bar.

The democrats of Orange will hold a barbecue at Barboursville on Thursday, October 20, and at Unionville on Thursday, October 27th.

Mr. John M. Johnson, of Alexandria, has purchased the "Piedmont" Farm belonging to the estate of Dr. Macon, near Gainesville and Buckland, and paid for it in cash.

The Executive Committee of the Warrenton Daniel Club, in addition to the next meeting to be held in Warrenton on the 21st instant, have determined to hold a grand barbecue on the 26th.

A Biquier letter says: "The trade in stock cattle, which usually at this season is very active, is very quiet and but few drovers have put in an appearance. The farmers, owing to the short crops, will have but a short supply of cattle food in an early and long winter should set in."

The recent drought caused the loss of many cattle in different parts of Augusta from what is called dry murrain brought on by the lack of grass. The disease has passed away since the rains, and the cattle could get from grass for food. It is not an infectious or contagious disease.

The Blue Ridge Echo in its notice of the discussion at Washington between Messrs. Kent, Cameron and Brooks says: "When Mr. Brooks began to reply, a number of coalitionists, including the colored people, who had been well treated, left the Courtroom, and did not expect that a majority to the democrats, which the latter had cheerfully given, on account of their nature, to Col. Cameron."

At last some notice has been taken of the shameful conduct of our street walking negroes! The writer has more than once called the attention of our "efficient" police to the matter, and has also spoken to the higher "authorities" about it. I suppose our efficient police will try and excuse themselves by saying they do not see or hear them; but they should both see and hear and bring the offenders to condign punishment. Your local editor has, perhaps, not heard a syllable of what we hear, who are in business on King street, at night, Stop it, please exert yourselves a little, policemen.

The excitement in Ireland over Parnell's arrest continues. The British government has taken measures to promptly meet any outbreak which may occur. Mr. Parnell demands the same treatment as the subjects.

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Speech of Mr. A. M. Kelley Before the Manhattan Club of New York.

A reception was given in New York Thursday evening, at the Manhattan Club, by several members of the club, to Mr. A. M. Kelley, of Richmond, chairman of the Virginia Democratic State Committee, and Mr. Jas. B. Pickens, a well known Virginia democrat.

After dinner Mr. Kelley was introduced by the President, Mr. A. J. Vanderpool, and made an elaborate and interesting address, going over the history of the Virginia club, and answering fully every point made by Senator Mahone to his late speech before the New York Union League. In beginning, Mr. Kelley declared that it required "no little audacity on the part of Gen. Mahone to champion the financial honesty of the readjusters in New York city, and before a jury vaunting the purity, the very Patriotism of their virtue in the financial hall, and it needed far more to warrant the extraordinary liberties with truth which marked the whole address. It concerned the whole republican party of New York whether they should continue to support the honesty in Virginia, and it concerned all parties and all points that the truth of history as to the great questions be observed." Mr. Kelley then referred to Gen. Mahone's published profession of devotion to the democratic party only one year ago, and added: "Here, and not in the Union League Club, might a person making such professions more reasonably hope for congenial company. But I am startled from even an expression of surprise at his political gymnastics, for, as chairman of our State democratic committee last year, it was my duty to charge Senator Mahone then with his political recency, and I prophesied his present political position. With greater reason I might stop to note the audacity which in the eyes of this great commercial center by an honest settlement of the debt, as the corner stone of his financial edifice, the conventional theory that the measure of a debtor's obligation to fulfill his covenant is his ability, as he pleases to do tomorrow."

Mr. Kelley then proceeded to a review of the origin and present status of Virginia's public debt, "every dollar of which," he contended, "was contracted by her own people; every dollar of it, save that which represents capitalized interest in default, was contracted before the war; every dollar of it is represented now in full in Virginia by the railroads, canals and turnpikes it built; by the public charities for the deaf, dumb, blind and insane it established; by the colleges and university it founded or endowed, and by the public monuments to her illustrious sons which grace her capital. And the great and complete validity of every dollar of it has been affirmed by every department of the government, by every successive Governor since the war, by repeated resolutions of the Supreme Court, and by repeated resolutions of the Legislature. No party and no man, as far as I am aware, has ever challenged the binding obligation of the whole debt until some time after Mahone's party was formed, and that party is not three years old."

According to Gen. Mahone's speech before the Union League, in which he proposed to adjust the debt on a basis of \$20,000,000, Mr. Kelley showed that Gen. Mahone, in 1879, urged a settlement at three per cent. for forty years, on a basis of \$2,977,000—a settlement which Mahone said should be enforced by the Legislature and the courts.

When the first funding took place Mr. Kelley said Gen. Mahone was not his back ruptured road had been taken away from him, and he had twice failed to get the nomination of his party for high office, did he suggest the slightest objection to the assumed debt, principal or interest." Mr. Kelley said that, according to the last report of the readjuster auditor, the debt of the State was \$29,683,693, exclusive of past due interest, "and to repudiate one dollar of it would be a robbery which would be original in an individual and surprisingly disgraceful in a State." The campaign of the readjusters in 1879 was next sketched, and to their success was attributed the defeat of a settlement of the debt under the McCulloch bill, which would have brought great relief. As it was, \$5,167,600 were funded and an assumed interest of \$255,520 thus, with the creditors' consent, saved, that being the difference between 6 and 3 per cent. on that amount of bonds.

Mr. Kelley contended Gen. Mahone's proposition that all war interest, and all interest which he manifested during the reconstruction should be deducted from the debt, and that all capitalizing interest should be annulled. During the Crimean war Russia punctually paid in gold her interest due to British creditors, sending money to London for that purpose, and England aided with the same faith towards her foreign creditors, though in arms against her. France paid her interest due to Germany during her late terrible struggle, and never suffered a default.

Mr. Kelley next dissected the act which Gen. Mahone proposed to be passed through the Legislature in 1870 whereby Virginia retroceded to the corporation whereof he was President, for stock, interest and claims against four railroad corporations, representing in par value \$6,371,130, and received from him in return a second mortgage bond for \$4,000,000 without interest for ten years, the State also waiving her preferred lien whereby a large portion of this debt was secured.

"Not only," said Mr. Kelley, "did he 'voluntarily' State out of \$2,711,130 of her assets at one breath, but he now would, in principle or interest, of the bond of \$4,000,000, and before half of its non interest-bearing period had elapsed his corporation was a hopeless bankrupt, recovering its financial vitality after being taken by law out of his hands and placed in the custody of receivers. Nor let it be supposed that these assets of Virginia were worthless. While Gen. Mahone was manipulating the Legislature to secure the passage of this bill, parties of the highest pecuniary responsibility offered the State \$3,379,000 of this princely 'elimination.' State bonds at par, dollar for dollar, and he procured the retention of the offer."

According to General Mahone's reported declaration that the State paid no interest at all, Mr. Kelley said: "Gen. Mahone perfectly well knows that since the war we have paid in interest \$17,350,000, and have redeemed of the principal of the debt through our sinking fund \$5,000,000. He perfectly well knows that each year we pay over \$1,000,000, and an annual sum more than sufficient by \$300,000 to pay the entire interest on our whole debt if his party had permitted the McCulloch settlement to go on." Mr. Kelley then dissected the Riddleberger bill, the ultimatum of the readjusters to the creditors.

In regard to the "inadequate revenues" of the State, (placed by Gen. Mahone at \$2,170,000) for any nearer approach to honesty, Mr. Kelley showed that the average income of the State for the past year, after the payment of the interest on regular securities, was \$2,677,000. Mr. Kelley denied the achievements claimed for the readjuster party by Gen. Mahone, their sole financial achievement being the coming of an extra session which cost the State \$100,000, and an unsuccessful effort to fasten Mahone's newspapers as a pension on the public treasury by making it a government organ. As to the claim set up for educating the negro, Mr. Kelley said "all the negroes in the State have been given the right of public faith of a rope and—all the occupation the labor of running an election."

Mr. Kelley read documentary evidence to show that Gen. Mahone, as president of a convention, had urged the passage of the bill making the payment of the capital tax a condition for voting. "Nothing," said Mr. Kelley, "has excited as much amusement in Virginia politics as the spectacle of Gen. Mahone posturing as the champion of a free ballot and fair count, and then, in the theatre of nearly all the alleged irregularities of the election in Virginia, and it is well known that in the language of the street he always ran 'Polesburg' to that city alone were Federal troops sent to maintain the purity of the ballot box in Virginia."

Mr. Kelley then contrasted the parties now contending for supremacy in Virginia, saying: "On the one side in Virginia stands to-day the great bulk of the intelligence, character and resources of the State—the men who make a commonwealth mighty and enduring, contending for the privilege of paying the honest debt of their mother State; on the other side, these who remain in a conspiracy when the clear light is described. You naturally ask: How can the issue of such a conflict be in doubt? Gentlemen, it would not be in doubt but for the fact that a republican administration has thrown into the scale of repudiation the heavy sword of patronage. No man can hold any office under the Government, or the control of the federal administration who is not a known partisan of repudiation. Scores of men have been turned out of office within the last sixty days in Virginia, against whom no charge has been preferred, and who they favor an honest settlement of the debt. The quiet uncertainty of their opinions and entire abstention from party strife will not suffice; the administration demands that they shall be active partisans of repudiation, or they are promptly dismissed."

Mr. Kelley concluded his speech as follows: "These are the influences, and these alone, which imperil the cause of public faith in Virginia. That they are formidable it would be idle to deny. The issue is an important one. It is a choice between the maintenance of the theory that whenever a public debt pinches it may be readjusted, and that a man who admits a debt of \$23,000,000 in 1879 may without the payment of a cent affirm to be only a debtor in 1881, and you launch the flag of the great justice of the administration to wage this war until the end. We must feel that we deserve and should receive the sympathy and aid of all honest men, but we shall fight the battle of honesty and the sanctity of public faith, alibi alone."

As the conclusion of Mr. Kelley's speech Mr. Pickens was introduced and delivered an address, which was well received.

The Blair Letters—A Sequel

As a sequel to the story regarding the confession of W. Leigh Wilson, avowing that the Blair letters were forgeries, the following card appeared in the Richmond State yesterday evening:

"In the Richmond Whig of to day there appeared a publication from H. H. Riddleberger, purporting to contain a letter from W. Leigh Wilson. In that letter the following statements copied verbatim et literatim, are made: 'As the election is near at hand I deem it my duty to the people of Va to say that Capt. Blair's Blair letters were a line of words or syllables of those letters by the name of Blair. I put on his name in Wytheville the name of Blair. I will not give, but before God and men I am willing to bare the consequences of a book will say to a more full of others, but I regret to say that that party has done all I could do to say that George D. Wise and John D. Daniel who persuaded me to do this; on promises not fulfilled induces me to deal with them as they deserve and tell what they have as yet failed to tell. And that is that they on a promise to pay \$750 in three payments \$250 each \$250 in thirty days and \$250 in sixty days—obtained permission to read and publish if they wished the letters dated the 3 and the 11th of October. I signed the name of Blair, and they had said a copy of the letters to me. I wrote this letter. But justice to myself and Capt. Blair require it—I say now with no witnesses but God that I stand alone responsible for every line of it, letter and I further say that John W. Daniel, George D. Wise & Dr. Monticelli knew as well as I did that these letters were never written by Capt. Blair that the loan conversation and other things taking place my duty as a condition and reliance on my part to give up the letters and their existence was more than sufficient to have around the suspicions of Mr. Daniel and John D. Daniel and Monticelli this whole thing was a really premeditated and a drunken man and for it Daniel and Wise are mainly responsible.' I shall not endeavor to repeat the words of the correspondent, friend and brother of Blair, Blair & Co. further than to declare that the statements have given are miserable lies of the whole cloth; I leave myself of this opportunity to denounce H. H. Riddleberger, who concocted these slanders, and the person or persons who directed or sanctioned their publication, as base liars and slanderers."

October 14, 1881.

A special telegram from Lynchburg to the Richmond Dispatch states that in an interview with the city editor of the Lynchburg News, W. Leigh Wilson reiterated his statement as to the genuineness of the "Blair letters." When the question was asked him whether the Richmond Whig had published a statement from him, confessing that the letters were forgeries, he positively reaffirmed that the "Blair letters" were genuine, and charged that any publication of the letters was a libel, and that he was in no wise responsible for any such statement or publication. He further stated that Riddleberger did not dare deny the genuineness of these letters at Fincastle, knowing that he (Wilson) was then prepared to denounce him as a liar.

In my conversation with Wilson at the Norfolk House he reiterated the lack of shadow on the part of the donors in not writing until later in the campaign before making the exposure of Blair, and said, further, that the readjuster candidate for Attorney General should have owned up to the genuineness of his letters and plead "infancy," like Col. Cameron.

Carter Glass, City Editor News, To-day I stepped out of the northern train and saw Mr. Carter Glass, my editor of the News, in conversation with S. Baxter Harvey and a person whom I did not know. Mr. Glass has in his hand what I took to be a press telegram. I went up to him and asked him if he had heard that "Wilson had gone back on the Blair letters." He said, "That Mr. Wilson," pointing to the stranger, and then said: "Mr. Wilson, are the letters genuine or forged?" and he said they were genuine, and that the statement said to be the Whig was a lie, and had been added to what he wrote. Said he, "I don't deny writing a letter." He wheeled around and said, "I'll take the train and fix this at once." I left and saw no more of him, and do not recollect ever to have seen him before.

THOMAS WHITEHEAD.

We hereby certify to the correctness of Mr. Glass's report of the conversation had to day at the Union depot between him and W. L. Wilson in regard to the Blair letters and the publication in the Whig.

S. B. HARVEY, THOMAS WHITEHEAD.

CHRISTIANBURG, Va., Oct. 14.—We have just seen Wilson's card in the Whig.

On August 25th—fourteen days before Daniel's speech at Big Lick—we were at Monticelli Springs to sell that property as commissioners. That night on the porch Leigh Wilson sat to us that he was with us in this light; that he had letters from Mahone, Blair and other readjuster leaders that would knock the bottom out of the concern; that he wanted to meet Blair and expose him; that Mahone had promised him a certain place, and had gone back on him.

Wilson's brother, a readjuster, said to one of us September 9th, in the presence of others, that the letters were genuine, and that he had read one of them a long time before, but that his brother had acted badly in exposing them.

GEORGE G. JUNKIN, T. E. SULLIVAN.

Loriand's Inquiries won the New Market Derby yesterday.

If you would avoid disappointment and save time and money, take Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup and none other.

LIST OF LETTERS.

The following is a list of the letters remaining in the Alexandria, Virginia, postoffice Oct. 16. Persons calling for letters will say they are advertised and give the date of the letter. If not called for within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead letter office, in Washington.

Brightwell, Annie; Brown, Charles; Buckheimer, Emma; Butler, Thomas; Carter, Mrs. M. R.; Chivers, Henry; Conway, Edward; Chapman, Mrs. Virginia; Friar, Miss Jennie; Gentry, Mrs. Hattie; Greig, Mrs. M. R.; Hicks, Mrs. Wm. Mary; Hayden, Miss Ella; Jones, Mrs. Wm. Henry; Jones, Mrs. Charlotte; Jackson, Lindsay; Lucas, Charles; McFarland, Mrs. Ellen; Murphy, Carrie; Pratt, David; Quarles, Mrs. Francis; Symons, Miss Jane; Stewart, John; Smith, Mrs. Sarah; Simpson, Mrs. Fannie; Stricker, Mrs. Margaret; Thornton, Mrs. Sarah; White, Mrs. Violet; Whurley, Mrs. Felicia; Lewis McKenzie, P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Edward G. Keen and Joseph H. Keen, of Philadelphia, both grain brokers, have suspended. Their combined liabilities will not exceed \$10,000.

The state of Pennsylvania has entered suit in the Dauphin county court against the Standard Oil Company for the possession of over \$3,000,000 alleged to be due on taxes and penalties.

The French and German guests of the United States received a warm welcome in Washington yesterday. There was a military and civic procession, a reception in the rotunda of the Capitol and a display of fireworks in the evening. The Senate took a recess during the day in order to greet the guests.

The Baltimore Sun says "there is a disposition to suspend on the part of many leading newspapers to perpetuate the Ohio festival and make it a permanent institution." From all we can learn the last position there is of the "Ohio" festival. We don't know that we ever heard of a better or deeper cause than was heaped upon Baltimore by those "rakish" boys of the disco.

Yesterday, upon the arrival at Yorktown of the United States steamer Dispatch, Captain B. J. McCrea, commanding the dispatch, was met at the Union depot by the staff of the United States Army, and as he advanced to speak to the Admiral I'll upon the deck and in a few minutes time. He was apparently in excellent health in the morning. Capt. McCrea's wife is a lineal descendant of Count de Grasse.

White Gaiters was being arranged yesterday a large crowd of men approached some of the officers of the court and asked for the loan of a pistol. His inquiries causing suspicion, he was taken to police headquarters, where he gave his name as George H. Bernhard. He said that he fought in Garfield's regiment, and showed two gunshot wounds in his arm and a bayonet wound in the side of his head, which he said he received at the battle of Shiloh. He heard that Gaiters was to be arraigned that day, and intended to get a "bull-dog" pistol, and shoot him at the City Hall. He had evidently been drinking.

The "Confession" Denied.

LYNNBURG, Oct. 14.—W. Leigh Wilson, of "Blair letters" notoriety, arrived in Lynchburg this morning from Washington, where he is said to have gone to deliver up a package of letters to Gen. Mahone. He was sought out by me, and in a brief interview, held at the Norfolk House, reiterated and reiterated the genuineness of the Blair letters, and denied any wish to face him and deny their authenticity. His attention was attracted to an article in the last issue of the Fincastle Herald, in which he was accused of having been bribed to produce the Blair letters forgeries. His reply was simply that the publication, he supposed, grew out of a private conference held by himself with Captain H. H. Riddleberger and other readjusters at last October conference. He failed to say what transpired at that conference, nor did he make any denial of the impeachment.

Later in the day an Associated Press telegram was received at the newspaper office here stating that the Richmond Whig of this morning contains what purports to be an affidavit from Wilson confessing the Blair letters to be forgeries. Having been informed by Wilson that he proposed leaving the city on the afternoon train for the Southwest, I immediately required with the telegram to the Union depot, and, finding Wilson, read him the contents, whereupon he then and there, in the presence of S. Baxter Harvey, and high constable of Lynchburg, and Hon. Thomas Whitehead, editor of the Advance newspaper, positively reaffirmed the genuineness of the Blair letters, and charged that any publication in the Whig purporting to be a denial by him of the authenticity of said letters was a lie and a forgery, and he was in no wise responsible for any such statement or publication. He further stated that Riddleberger did not dare deny the genuineness of these letters at Fincastle, knowing that he (Wilson) was then prepared to denounce him as a liar.

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LIST OF LETTERS.

The following is a list of the letters remaining in the Alexandria, Virginia, postoffice Oct. 16. Persons calling for letters will say they are advertised and give the date of the letter. If not called for within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead letter office, in Washington.

Brightwell, Annie; Brown, Charles; Buckheimer, Emma; Butler, Thomas; Carter, Mrs. M. R.; Chivers, Henry; Conway, Edward; Chapman, Mrs. Virginia; Friar, Miss Jennie; Gentry, Mrs. Hattie; Greig, Mrs. M. R.; Hicks, Mrs. Wm. Mary; Hayden, Miss Ella; Jones, Mrs. Wm. Henry; Jones, Mrs. Charlotte; Jackson, Lindsay; Lucas, Charles; McFarland, Mrs. Ellen; Murphy, Carrie; Pratt, David; Quarles, Mrs. Francis; Symons, Miss Jane; Stewart, John; Smith, Mrs. Sarah; Simpson, Mrs. Fannie; Stricker, Mrs. Margaret; Thornton, Mrs. Sarah; White, Mrs. Violet; Whurley, Mrs. Felicia; Lewis McKenzie, P. M.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPH NEWS

Proceedings of the U. S. Senate. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—The proceedings this morning were devoid of interest, and the Senate, at 12:20, went into executive session. When the doors were reopened, the Senate, at 1:25, adjourned until Monday.

The Storm in England. LONDON, Oct. 15.—The London Parks are strewn with fallen timber. Many boats are aground in the river Thames and the steamboat traffic is suspended. Very few places in England have escaped damage by the storm. Four hundred small trees were blown down in Southwark. The shipping casualties are numerous but no great disaster is reported.

Arrests in Ireland. NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—A Dublin special to the Telegram says: Mr. James J. O'Kelly, member of Parliament, was arrested at the Imperial Hotel at 9 o'clock this morning. Mr. O'Kelly, editor of the land league organ, United Ireland, was arrested in the street this morning.